TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN. The water melon crop of Southeast Mis-corn is reported short this year. A number of single-tax advocates visited

McCann at the City Workhouse Adelph Madera, member of the House egates, declares he was swindled by a John G. Armstrong, ex-Sergeant of Pa-

and jail goard, died at his h Nebraska avenue.

be buried to-day. The Reverend A M. Billingsley preached rmon at the Maple Avenue M. E. Church

"Heaven a Home." Republican Lengue delegates from St Paul return with hope of being able to bring the identical convention here.

At the Taylor Avenue Baptist Church yes-terday the Reverent S. E. Ewing delivered a sermon on "The Works of Josus" "The Fre-Eminence of Jesus" was the theme of the Reverend William Brown's sermon at Tower Grove Methodist Episcopal

John Greaves a Membhis contractor, was taken to the city Hospital while laboring under a halluciation that he was fighting

Any Man Do Ills Will He Shall Know

GENERAL DOMESTIC. Texans are holding their wool for better

Nicaragua declines to participate in the Pan-American Congress. The great demand for sine has caused a

general advance in price. South Africa presents a field for American agricultural implements. Miller County, Arkansas, Democrats are

making an active campaign. The encampment of the National Guard of Missouri, at Camp Hell, Springfield, broke

A general the up of the window glass trades throughout the country is threat-

Secretary Hay will leave Washington to-day to attend the funeral of his mother-inlaw, Mrs. Amasa Stone. An odd freak of lightning is reported from

New Jersey, A baby's skin was turned black for a few minutes. The stone cutters' strike at Chicago has been settled, both sides agreeing to arbi-trate differences in the future.

Many of the soldiers of the Third Brigade, Illinois National Guard, were everme by heat yesterday during parade and King Alexander is to wed Mme. Draga-

Maschin, a widow, who was formerly a lady in waiting to Queen Nathalie, the King's mother. William J. Bryan at Lincoln and William

McKinley at Canton spent Sunday by at-tending church and receiving friends as Sunday visuors. Relative to Colonel Liscum's death at

Tien-Tsin, General Miles says that American officers are not needlessly reckiess on the field of battle. Returning prespectors report that the steamer Nelson was driven ashore. Small-pox has broken out at Nome. New gold discoveries have been made.

Natural gas has been discovered in Shelby Township, Illinois. The farmers are making use of it. Five thousand acres of land have been leased by oil operators,

The trades union of Dalias, Tex., decided to defer ordering a general strike in sym-pathy with the strike of the employes of the Consolidated Electric Railways.

Governor Tanner's Medical Board has not issued a single printed report since is organization, although the low expressly re dres that such reports shall be issued reg-

New Jersey workmen blame the McKinley administration for blasting the silk industry. They claim that the trust policy of the Republicans has so curtailed the purchasing power of the people that it has lessened the demand for the goods and thrown them out of employment. Thirty thousand textile workers are out, and of the static workers are out, and of the static workers are cunning and the static workers are considered the static workers are considered to the static workers ar 213 factories only a few are running and there on short time.

SPORTING.

A sixteen-inning game between Chicago and Cleveland resulted in a tle. J. P. Jacobson met with a serious acci dent in the Vailsburg, N .J., cycle race

Marine Intelligence.

New York, July 12-Arrived: Steamer urnessia, Glasgow and Moville, Salled: Furnessia, Glasgow and Moville. Steamer Ems. Naples and Genoa. Queenstown-Arrived: Saxonta, Boston, or Liverpool (and proceeded). Liverpool, July 22 - Arrived: Campania

New York, via Queenstown, Queenstown-Sailed: Steamer (from Liverpool), New York. New York, July 22.-Arrived: Steamer ionian, Liverpool.

Roston-Arrived; Steamer Turcoman, Liv-

FEARS FOR CONGER.

Relative of Li Hung Chang Discred its Famous Message. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, July 22.— Yan Phon Lee, a relative of Li Hung Chang, and a graduate of Yale University of the class of '87, said "The message nurporting to be from Min

ister Conger, and published yesterday, is by no means conclusive proof of the safeby no means conclusive proof of the safe-ty of the foreign envoys in China. At the same time, it gives some hope that there is a chance of their being alive. Mr. Con-ger's dispatch hears no date. That in itself is suspicious, for it is inconceivable that he should omit it when he could not be sure of its delivery within a specified

The envoys were heard from the last time on May 28. Since then nothing direct has come from them except this message from Mr. Conger. The natural query arises, why have not the other Ministers communicated with their respective Gov. ernments, or being allowed to do so, if it is the intention of the Chinese authorities to assure the world of their safety? "If the Manchu usurper had no shelster motives in his treatment of the foreign colony, why has he not permitted the En-

voys free communication' Now as to the afleged corroborative proofs: neither the edicts purporting to be from Emperor Kwang Su, nor the mes-suges from the various Viceroys are worth the paper they are written on. The Emperor is either dead or held a prisoner by his uncle, Prince Tuan, the arch flend of this pandemonium, who is generalissimo of all the military forces in and about Pekin, and whose power is such and control complete as to prevent any authentic

ws leaking out.
"I believe that all the edicts and dispatches received by Chicaso Ministers and the Vicereys at home really emanated from him. It suits his purpose to make the world think that the envoys are

for thereby he gains time. the Conger message is authentic and was really sent on the 18th, then I believe that he and his confreres are held as hos tages and may be killed on the appearance of the allied armies at Pekin."

The Summer Boarder in a New Light. The summer boarder is often used to point a joke or adorn a romance, but how for the first time, so far as we are aware, no has been investigated, analyzed, tabulated, and reduced to a tangible form as an economic and business factor. This service has been admirably performed by the New Hameshire Labor Rureau, and the related, and reduced to a tangible form as an economic and business factor. This service has been admirably performed by the New Hampshire Labor Bureau, and the result shows that the summer boarder is, after all, a creature of no mean importance regarded from a practical and commercial point of view. It is set forth that not less than \$10.412,352 is invested in properties used for summer bearding purposes in New Hampshire, and of this amount \$33.788 was invested in new and calarged buildings in 1859. Summer visitors left \$1.947.355 in the State last year, an excess of \$462.341 ever any year on record. There are 194 cities and towns in New Hampshire where summer visitors are entertained, and only thirty-one where they are unknown. Grafton County had the largest number last year, its total being 2.322.200. The hotels and boarding-houses furnished employment to 12.200 residents.—Leslie's Weekly.

CHINA IS PUT TO SUPREME TEST.

fixelf alone in this, but nevertheless it is convinced that its plan is the best, and it has behind it the consoling assurance that at present all European Governments have Ne clew to the identity of the St. Louis
County suicide has been found and the body

the beginning in not following the comm tacitly admitted that an error was made in

sense advice of the United States naval commander at Taku. The point of difference between the State Department and European Governments is that the latter are proceeding in belief that all foreign Ministers and missionaries and guards at Pekin have been killed and insist upon dealing with the Chinese Government upon that basis, thereby assuming a hostile attitude that tends to destroy the last hance of availing of whatever friendly sentiment yet may exist among the powerful Chinese Viceroys and the Imperial Government liself. Thus the French reply, as

indicated to the four conditions laid down by M. Delense yesterday, sets an impossible At St. Paul's M. E. Church, the Reverend task for the imperial Government in its present straits and tends to drive it at once to make terms with the Boxets and Frince

Credits Chinese Statements. On the other hand, our Government, while not guaranteeing the truth of the advices from the Chinese Government as to the safety of the Foreign Ministers, is willing to accept the statement temperarily. In the measure remitting none of its efforts In the measure tenditing none of its efforts to get necess to Mr. Conger through the use of unintary force if need be. By following out this policy the State department argues that it retains two chanses instead of one. It may reach Mr. Conger with troops and it also may secure his deliverance through the friendly offices of some of the powerful Chitese officials, which the Powers are not likely to obtain for their own people by following out their people to following out their people to States have not relinquished and do not intend to relinquish any part of their canin tend to relinquish any part of their calin for compensation and reparation in the ulti-mate settlement. Their position in that re-spect, the Government holds, will not be affected unfavorably by prosecuting efforts to make use of the friendly sentiments of the Chinese officials.

A particularly deplorable effect of the reasoning of the European Governments on this point in the estimation of our Govern-ment is the abardsoment of the idea that there is need for basic and for taking even desperate change in the effort to get international relief column through Pekin, it is true that the latest sold from Taku indicate that, whereas it was originally estimated by the foreign com-tractilets that the expedition could not be started before August 15, it is now considered possible to make a beginning about the list of August But the military expersible, who have been closely scanning all the reports from Tien-Tsin that appear to be worthy of credit feel that even now the way is open to Fekin and that the mare should begin with the force at present of hira, leaving the Powers to bring up to enforcements to reopen the base should the first expedition be cut off.

Clear of Hostile Chinese.

According to the latest official reports the country around Tien-Tsin is clear of hoa-tile Chinese.

The flower of the Chinese army in that section has been defeated at Tien-Tsin, and the army experts calculate that its power is so broken that that particular army tever can be reorganized in season to offer formidable resistance. So they argue that the time is ripe for a stroke of bold genability; such, for instance, as French's ride to Kimberley

ride to Kimberley.

Further proof of an official character of the micrake made by fereign commanders in the attack upon the Taku forts is contained in a commonleation just received by the State Department from United States Consul Fowler at Che-Foo. He has transmitted an importal edict which was supplied to him by telegraph by the Chinese Governor of Shan-Tung, Yuan Shih present bestilities between China and the fereign Powers. The disputch containing the effect came to the State Department in

The edict appears to state in beginning that owing to the trouble existing between the Christians and the popular and to he subsequent seigure of the Taku for! which aroused the military to arms, the imperial court was hylng great weight upon its international relations. Manchu Generals therefore, Viceroys Severnors, are ordered to ascertain whether the inercuarts and infesionaries of the vari-ous nations residing in the open ports are being protected, and the assertion is made that prefects and Magistrates have been sent repeated imperative edicts to protect

the legations. Orders also have been sent to the proxin cial authorities to protect the missionaries. While hostilities have not yet ceased, the Chinese officials are directed to give pro-tection to the merchants and others of the various nations in accordance with treaties and must not fail to obey. The edict re fers to the killing last month of Japaneso Chamcellor Sugiyama, which it characterizes as startling. It says that a short time thereafter the German Minister was murdered while residing in the capital con-

perior international affairs The edict expresses the deepest sympaths on account of his death and asserts that stringent instructions would be issued to seize the murderer, who must be caught an severely punished after the termination the present hostilities, together with these who have murdered foreigners and mission aries or taken their property without cause

Some Exempted.

The language of the edict as given by Mr. Fowler on this subject is very much in volved, but it appears to exempt from punishment those who have killed foreigners connected with the war.

The Governor of Pekin and the Viceroy of Chi-Li are charged to issue instructions to investigate and then to deal intelligently with each case of wrong-doing. The edict states that recently evil-doers created riots deliberately rebelled and murdered good subjects; certainly, it says, a deplorable state of affairs. All Viceroys, Governors and high military authorities are ordered to outrages committed by Chinese and to make setzures and take such action cases warrant in order to stop the disturb-

Besides the reference to the seigure of th Taku forts as one of the causes of th unrising, the significant feature of the edict is the underlying expression of the desire of the Imperial Government of China, not mir to protect the foreigners, but to make reparation for the injuries they have sus-tained. That would seem to be the meaning of the instructions to the Chinese Viceovs and magistrates to take steps to asertain the extent of these injuries. Other wise the edict is mainly argumentative and appears to be an effort to extenuate the ourse of the Imperial Government. As such it may be properly laid aside for the pres ent, to be taken up for consideration i

final reckoning and such will be the course of the State Department. The administration is determined to keen alsof from any movement that would en-necessarily entangle the Government of the United States in Chinese affairs, looking only to the preservation of such stillege as it has a right to retain for Americans.

EARL LI'S DESTINATION. Minister Wu Thinks Viceroy Is

Going to Tien-Tsin. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, July 22.-Minister Wu this evening stated that he did not believe L

Hung Chang would go to Pekin, or that he could set there if he wished to.

"Under ordinary circumstances," said the Minister, "Li llung Chang would go to Pekin to pay his respects just as any American might come to Washington to pay his respects to the President after he had been appointed to a high office. But Pekin is not the place of residence of the Viceroy of the Province of Chi-Li. The vice regal

Unfortunately the State Department finds city and capital of the province is Tien-Tsin. That was where Li Hung Chang lived before; it is where the Viceroys all have lived, and in my opinion that is the objective point of the Viceroy.

"The ruler of the Province of Chi-Li has nothing to do with the city of Pekin. That belongs to the Emperor, but outside of that city the Vicercy is Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Province and absolute it

"I see by the papers that the distinguished Vicercy has reached Shanghal. From that lity to Tien-Tsin is not a long sail, and now that the city is in the hands of the ailles. Earl Li will have no trouble in getting From that point, then, he will begin his labors and I look for good results from the moment he arrives there."

"Will the Vicercy take the field himself against the Boxers" Minister Wu was "I would think not. Id Hung Chang is now to years of age and hardly able to

stand the rigors of a campaign. He has plenty of good Generals under him. Regardless of the reports that the Emperer of China had been either imprisoned r murdered, the Chinese Legation in Washtogten efficially recognizes his existence as

The thirtieth birthday of the Emperor

was observed by the legation to-day and the yellow silk dragon flow from the staff over the legation building all day. The flag has not been unfurled since the Boxer troubles began. Under the circumstances, Minister Wu did not permit any elaborate celebration,

The legation was content with what the

AMERICAN COURAGE.

Miles Says Officers Are Not Need lessly Reckless.

DEPTRICE SPECIAL. Washington, July 22 -Colonel Liscum's death, while leading the Ninth United States Infantry in the fight of the allied forces at Tiez-Tsin, has led many to ask if our efficers are not needlessly reckless while

Lieutemant General Nelson A. Miles says they are not. The head of the army, wwo has been under fire as often as any man that ever served in the regular or voluntee tablishment, declares with emphasis that ir officers are not too careless in exposing

themselves to the enemy's fire. "American officers are as brave as any in he world," said General Miles. "They rank as high in valor as the officers of any European Government. Neither in Cuba or in Porto Rico did they needlessly expose them-solves. Colonel Lissum met his death at the head of his regiment and here I might say that the war records will show that the percentage of Colonels killed in action greater in proportion to their number than those killed of any other grade.

The Colonel's place is with his regiment, and when it advances he generally leads. It is his duty to discover the position of the enemy and to keep his men in an advan-tageous position. Officers are always a mark for the enemy, and the duties of a 'olone) naturally expose him more or less Unmounted the Colonel is at a disadvan-toge, as he example so readily review the enmy's position, nor so quickly cover ground Mounted, he is more easily a target for the sharpshooters of the opposing force.

"The Colonel is generally to be found with the colors in the center of the regiment, the Lieutenant Colonel communities the right wing and the senior Major the left. The regiment guides on the colors If they are advanced the command mos forward. If they are moved back the alight ment is still kept by a backward move ment. Next to the Colonel the most damper our position is that of color bearer, and I have seen at the battle of Articlam, twelve men successively killed as they one by one picked up and carried on the colore The General was reminded of the criti-cism of our officers at Santiago by the the edict came to the State Department in such confined phraseology that it is impossible to do more than approximately needlessly and wantonly carelons. To this General asked if the German attache vas an authority

He said he did not agree with him and eas of the opinion that the German was greatly mistaken. General Miles refused to discuss whether or not the English officers were careless in their war in South Africa, saying he was INDEPENDENCE ASSURED THEM. not in a position to express an opinion that matter

SECRECY EXPLAINED.

Why the Departure of Troops From Manila Is Kept Quiet.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 22.-Considerable secre cy is observed by the administration con terning the departure of troops from Ma nila for China. Two reasons are assigned for this. The first is the necessity of keeping the Pilipino leaders in ignorance regarding the Government's intentions. It is pointed out that this is the begin

ning of the rainy season in the archipelago; that it will soon be necessary for the American froops to concentrate at the gar rison towns and suspend field movements News of the withdrawal of troops at this time, it is contended, would have a beeffect upon the natives and might perhaps lead to renewed outpreaks.

Later, say War Department officials when the Islands are comparatively quiet, further regiments may be sent to China without inciting trouble, and may be returned to the islands before the dry season begins and fighting can be renewed. It is clutmed that little time will be lost in this scening delay since the mobilizating of regiments at garrison towns is a necessary prelude to either event.

Lack of transports at Manila is the sec ond reason given for the department's reticence. The officials fear that it will be easier for General MacArthur to mobilize the spare regiments at Manila than it will be to provide conveyance for them to Taku or wishtever Chinese port may need them. As matters now stand, there are but two transports in the islands—the Pennsylvania and the Westminster which cannot be spared for the trip to Taku, since their ab ence would leave the archipelago without transports, and even in two weeks' time. might seriously hamper operations.

KEMPFF LEAVES TAKU.

Flagship Newark Goes to Nagasaki to Be Docked.

Washington, July 22-A brief cablegray was received by Secretary Long to-day from Rear Admiral Kempff at Taku. He innounced that the Newark was going over to Nagasaki to be docked and cleaned. Although he did not say so, it is assumed that he is going with her, as she is his

CUPID WINS A KING.

Belgrade's Monarch to Wed a Widow Lady-in-Waiting.

SPECIAL BY CARLE. Belgrade, July 22.-The Official Gazette this morning made its appearance unusually early with the astonishing announce-ment of the betrothal of King Alexander



Special Sales

For the Week Preceding Our Stock Inventory.

Beginning To-Day, Monday, July 23d, we shall offer Women's Silk Waists, Cotton Waists, Wash Dresses, White Goods, Wash Goods, Housekeeping Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hosiery, Etc.,

At a Decided Reduction From Regular Prices.

Millinery.

Straw Walking and Outing Hats, in a variety of stylish effects, 75c,

Reduced from \$3, \$1, \$5 and \$6.

Neckwear For Women.

Fancy Washable Four-in-Hands, assorted styles. 10c Each.

Reduced from 25c.

English Silk Squares in a variety of this season's best styles, including Bandanas, 25c each, Reduced from 50c.

English Silk Squares, in assorted

Persian and embroidery effects, 50c Each. Reduced from \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

Fancy Lawn Collars. In varied assortment of choice

styles, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, Were 25c, 50c, 81.00, 81.50. Hosiery.

50 dozen Women's Plain and Drop-Stitch Fancy Cotton or Lisle Hose, 35c per pair, Reduced from 50c

Wash Goods.

Odd lot of Fancy Irish Linen Lawns, French Organdies, St. Gall Swisses, Scotch Zephyrs and Ma-

15c per yard, Reduced from 25c, 35c and 40c.

32-inch Printed French Pique, in assorted Black and Colored Stripes on White Grounds. 121/2c per yard.

Reduced from 25c and 35c. 29-inch Woven Novelty French Piques, in varied size Pink, Red. Blue, Lavender or Black Stripes and Checks on White,

25c per yard, Reduced from 45c, 50c and 60c.

Women's Garments.

At One-Half Former Prices.

Gowns and Skirts.

\$50,00 Fancy Sum-

mer Silk and Grena-

dine Costumes; brok-

This Week, \$15.00.

\$7.50, \$10.00 and

\$12.50 Children's

Reefers in a variety

of materials; broken

This Week, \$3.00.

Waists in Corded and

This Week, 75c.

Our regular \$3.50

Imported Novelty

This Week, \$1.75.

Tucked effects:

Madras Waists:

en sizes

\$1725:

\$12,50 and \$15,00 Fan-\$25,00, \$35,00 and \$50,00 Fancy Cloth, cy Cloth Separate Wool Plaid, Novelty Dress Skirts; broken Mixtures and Damas Silk Dress Skirts:

This Week, 55.00.

\$25,00, \$35,00 and \$40,00 and \$50,00 Man-\$40.00 Tailor - Made Broadcloth Suits, lined Fancy Cloth Suits lined throughout with silk; throughout with silk; broken sizes; broken sizes;

This Week, \$12.50.

This Week, \$15.00. Shirt Waists.

This Week, \$10.00.

Tailored Plain and

Our Shirt Waists are made for us from the very best of materials, cut very latest fashion, of faultless work-manship, and at the prices enumerated below are exceptional value.

Our regular \$1,00 Per- Our regular \$1,25 Fan- Our regular \$1,50 cy Madras Corded Plain White Lawn cale Waists, in assort-Lawn and Percale ed fancy stripes; Waists: This Week, 35c.

Our regular \$2.00 Faucy Madras and Ging-

ham Waists: This Week, \$1.00.

Silks. 10,000 yards of this season's best styles in Printed Foulard Silks and Liberty Satins

This Week, 50c.

Our regular \$2.25

Plain White Lawn and

novelty Madras Waists;

This Week, \$1.50.

At the following reduced prices: \$1.00 Silks: \$1.00 Silks: 75c Silks: \$1.25 Silks; This Week, 50c. This Week, 65c. This Week, 75c. This Week, \$1.

Remnants.

Lace Department.

In order to effect a speedy clearance of all Remnants of inches, Lace, Nets, Chiffon and Gauzes from 1 to 3 yards in length, we shall offer the entire lot to-day at half usual remnant prices.

Towels.

Dentists' All-Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, size 16x24 inches,

\$1.80 per dozen, Regularly worth \$2.40.

\$35,00, \$45,00 and All-Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, size 19x37 inches,

\$2.00 per dozen,

Regularly worth \$2.50. All-Linen Hemmed Huck Towels,

22x26 inches, \$3.00 per dozen,

Regularly worth \$4.00. All-Linen Hemstitched Damask Towels, size 20x38 inches,

\$4.00 per dozen, Regularly worth \$4.80. All - Linen Hemstitched Huck

Towels, size 22x36 inches, \$4.00 per dozen, Regularly worth \$5.50.

All-Linen Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, size 25x50 inches, \$5.00 per dozen, Regularly worth 86.00.

All - Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels, size 22x42 inches, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50 per dozen, Regularly worth \$6.50, \$8.00, \$9.00.

All - Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels (Dew Bleach), size 22x40

\$5.00 per dozen.

Regularly worth \$6.50. All-Linen Hemstitched Damask Towels, size 24x51 inches, \$9.00 per dozen,

Regularly worth \$12,00. All - Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels (Old Bleach), size 28x44

> \$15.00 per dozen, Regularly worth \$18.00.

posal the ships of my fleet for the convey-"DEWEY PROMISED," ce of both the Filipine leaders and the arms you may get. Moreover, I think my Government is willing to supply you with SAYS A FILIPINO.

General Alejandrino, Recently Captured, Makes Startling State ment to Senator Pettigrew.

One of Aguinaldo's Leaders Quotes a Conversation He Had With American Admiral Just Before the War.

Omaha, Neb., July 22.- A special to the World-Herald from Sloux Palls, S. D., says A letter has been received by Senator E F. Pettigrew from one of the leading com manders of the Filipino army, giving additional light on the claims of the Filipino people as to the understanding that was ar etved at between them and the America

efore the opening of hostilities in the Philippines. The letter says in part: "Sinukwas Encampment, slands, April 12, 1990.-Henorable R. F. Pettigrew and C. F. Hoar, Senators, Wash ngton. Gentlemen: I have read in some American papers that Admiral Dewey, compelled by you and other Senators, lovers of truth and justice, to answer whether he had made to us formal promises of independence, stated that he had 'never proto

sed independence to the Filiph "I, who, in the name of the Phipino peo ple and of General Agutnaldo and as a representative of both, have had the hono o confer several times with the Admiral, make to you the following statement that

ou may use it: In April, 1838, when the rupture of hosdictes between America and Spain become imminent, and in the absence of my chief, General Aguinaldo, who was then at Singapore, I solicited through the American Consul at Hong-Kong, Mr. Wildman, to have some interviews with Admiral Dewey, with the object of continuing the interrupt ed negotiations between General Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey, through Mr. Wood, the Commander of the American gunboat

Petrel. "My petition was favorably received, and went with Mr. Andres Garchitorena, another Filipino, on heard the Olympia in the bay of Hong-Kong. "Once on board, the following interview

French took place, through the Plag Lieutenant, Mr. Brumby, acting as inter-"Pilipino: 'Admiral, it having come to our knowledge that a war between your country and Spain is imminent, we, who have fought the latter for our independence, are willing, in obedience to the desires manifested by you to General Aguinaido, through Mr. Wood, to take part in the war as allies of

America, so long as it be carried on with

the object of freeing from the yoke of Spain

her colonies and giving them their independence." "Admiral Dewey: 'The American people are champions of liberty, will undertake this war with the bumanitarian object of freeing from the Spanish soke the peoples under it. and will give you independence and freedom. as we have proclaimed to the world at

"Filipino: 'We are very grateful for this

generous manifestation of the great American people, and, being made through an

Admiral of their navy, we value it more

than a written contract, and thereupon

"Coloiral Dewey: 'I place at your dis-

place ourselves at your entire disposal."

Fritzing: "We are were thankful to you

pendence of the Philippines, even without "Admiral Dewey. "America is rich in ov respects the him territories sparsely if habited. Besides, our Constitution prevent territorial expansion outside of America,

peoble and you may be sure that we ar

waste to fight at your side for the ind

herefore the Filipinus may be sure of their dependence and not a bit of their hind shall be taken from them." "After these conclusive and fermal state nests the conversation turned to other dealls concerning the state of the country. The letter is signed "J. Alejandrino."

a Filipino General, who recently surrenered to the American forces.

DEBUT OF MISS DE PREZ. St. Louis Singer Successful at

Thrig's Cave. Muss Dedie De Prez, a St. Louis contraite she has appeared frequently in concert and coal opera productions, gained success last ight as Paquita in "Giroffe-Giroffa" at brig's Cave. Her solo in the first act was given with good power and effect and she betraved no evidences of nervousness dur-ing its rendition, winning the applause of audience. She was only notified on Monday that she would have the part, and considering the short time in which she ha muster it and the fact that she had not

appeared before on the professional stage, her performance was excellent. Many of her friends remained to congratulate her. **GOULD QUITS CIGARETTES.**

Union Pacific Order Includes Even the Directors of the Company.

LI PUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 22-"Drop that clearette, Mr. Gould," exclaimed E. H. Harriman, chaiman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Union Pafew days ago.

He was speaking to George J. Could, the

He was speaking to George J. Gould, the millionaire director of the company, the man whose father some years may made a clean sweep of every director in the corporation from Charles Francis Adjunct down because they had displeased him.

Mr. Gould looked astonished. He glanced out of the window of the company's office at No. 120 Broadway to see if the world had come to ah end. mean it." Mr. Marriman said, severely I have just issued an order prohibiting gasette smoking by any employe of the nion Pacific Bailroad. You are an em-loye of the company-you get \$15 every me you come here. So kindly put away

that cigarette. Millionaire Gould recovered from the state of daze into which he had been thrown. Then he slowly dropped his eightette. Then Mr. Harriman, who objects to smok

Then Mr. Harriman, who objects to smoking of any kind, amounted that he thought men should not be directors in companies and make rules for others if they can't obey the rules themselves.

Just them Milhothdre Jacob H. Schiff, another director, came in whistling and puffing at a big perfecto.

Mr. Harrimon made him throw it away. "No smoking on Union Pacific premises, he said, "by employes of the company." Who's an employe of the company." Mr. Schiff demanded.

"You are." Director Harriman said. niff demanded. You are!' Director Harriman said on't you get \$19 every time you attend a

cetting. The meeting was completed without to-cro. Each director, as he came in, was dered to drop his cigar, if he had one, be directors took the order good-naturedly d promised to obey it faithfully at all ture gatherious. thre anth-rigarette rule affects thousands from it has been found necessary by the firmal because charette users in its em-or become "dopen" and worthless. Di-car Harriman said recently that the company might just as well go to the lunation asylums for employes as retain cigarette

TEAMSTER INJURED-Harry Labbey, a teamster, living at No. 1000 Allasishus street, fell from the seat of an lee wagon between the horses, at Twentieth street, and Prairie avenue, yesterday afternoon, sustaining a fracture of the left shoulder-blade. He was taken to the City Hospital, where his condition was pronounced not serious.

3 Daily Trains.

If you need the services of an oculist, we'll tell you so. This has always been our policy. BOWWE TEST YOUR EYES FREE.

EGGERT & FISHER, OPTICIANS, 317 North Seventh St., Near Locust. CHINAMEN FIGHT

ABOUT BOXER WAR. Tom Lee, in Trying to Escape the Wrath of Sam Wuan, Falls

Into a Sewer.

RESCUED BY POLICE OFFICER.

Sergeant McFarland Drags the Unfortunate Celestial Out by His Queue-Wuan Prince Tu-

an's Cousin.

In Chinatown, at Pighth and Walnut streets, there is a subject of the Son of Heaven named Tom Lee whose face to-day must be several shades yellower than it was yesterday, after the harrowing experience he had yesterday afternoon. And Tom's pate must be very, very tender. He had an argument with a fellow-countryman named Sam Wuan, who has a laundry on the Northeast corner of Nineteenth and Wash streets, and Tom, who was visiting there, fell into the sewer in the rear of that number during the course of the discussion, ind was only reserved through the presence of mind of Sergeant McFarland of the Fourth District Police Station, who pulled him out of his predicament by his queue That's why Tom's queue is longer.

Tom Lee says that he is a cousin of Princ Tuan, who is the leader of the anti-foreign faction in China and is the chief of the Boxers. Tom went to visit his friend Sam you terday afternoon and they fell to discussing the reported massacres. Tom is an ardent Boxer sympathizer and Sam is a Christian and thinks the Boxer revolution should be quelled. When the two almond-eyed gentlemen found they could not agree they determined to try conclusions with knives. it happened that Sam got hold of the largest knife and Tom fled. But in his anxiety to avoid Sam's weapon he did not perceive the open sewer at his feet and plunged into it. As Sam saw his countryman's plight his heart softened and he began to cry for help. But in the crowd that gathered there was no one who could assist the unfortunate At this juncture Sergeant Mc Farland of the Fourth District came by and ration of the commotion and investigated. When he saw the difficulty he obtained a plank and placed it obliquely in the sewer. plank and placed it built feet deep. Then he which is about twelve feet deep. Then he slid down as far as was safe. In his fall which is about twelve feet deep. Then he shid down as far as was safe. In his fall the Chinaman's long queue had caught on a projecting piece of iron. Seeing nothing but that as a means to get the poor fellow out. McFarland manfully gripped the stout queue and drew up the floundering screaming Chinaman until he reached the board. Later on he went bome in a wagon.

Judge R. P. Trippe Dead.

Atlanta, Ga. July 13.-Judge Robert

\$21.00 to NEW YORK With 10 Days' Stop at

Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Offices: BROADWAY and LOCUST.

Confederate Congress and at one time a Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, died here to-night.

HUSBAND OVERTOOK THEM. St. Louis Man Assaults Wife's Ad-

mirer in Springfield Hotel.

Springfield, Ht., July 23-Joseph Hallman, residing at No. 1806 Locust street, St. Louis, and employed as pressman by the August Gast Lithegraph Company attempted to kill Robert Knoll, a drug clerk employed by F. H. Fricks of Eighteenth street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, in the Leland Hotel here early this morn-

Knott and Haltman's wife came to Springfield at noon Sunday and registered at the Leland, the fashionable hotel of the city. heised, the lashionable hotel of the city, as "M. Block and wife, Quency, Ili."

Hailman got on the trail of the couple soon after their departure, and accompanied by two young women, who refused to divuige their names, but claim to board

with the Hallmans, took a night train for The trie arrived here at 12:29 o'clock this morning and went direct to the hotel. Evi-dently they had been supplied with detailed information regarding the escapade of Knell ; and Mrs. Hailmen, for they went direct to the room occupied by the couple. One of the girls in the party called to the inmates of the room to open the door, assuring them that she was alone. When the door was opened Hailman placed one foot across the sill and forced an entrance. When one of the young women with him struck a match, at his command, Hallman, with a revolver in one hand, attacked Knoll.

A desperate encounter ensued, Knoll ex-erting all his strength to prevent the infuriated husband from firing the weapon he Hailman beat Knoll severely. His right thumb was largrated in his efforts to discharge his revolver. The servants of the three women aroused sizeping guests from all over the hotel, and the corridors were soon filled by a crowd of men and women, many of whom thought

a and women, many of whom thought edits was caused by an alarm of fire, furners employed in the place succeeded sparathig the combatants, but not until had been terribly beaten. The police were summoned and Hallman storked up in fall. Knell was too badly sten to be able to talk. Mrs. Hallman to be able to talk. Mrs. Hallman on to be said to lank. Mrs. Hallman the two women who came to the city Helinan refused to discuss the affair, a women who accompanied Hallman a they came at his request, to induce Hallman to return home. They declare man assured them before leaving St. Louis that he was not armed.
At 2 o'clock this morning Knoli and Mrs.
Hailman were placed under arrest and taken to prison.

Just a Little Out of Sorts

That is the way many serious troubles begin. The stomach gets a little out of order, is neglected, and chronic dyspepsia follows. The blood becomes a little impure as occasional pimples testify, and in time a long array of blood diseases attacks the system. It is safest to cure these troubles at once by thoroughly purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It main-tains the health and cures disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine, Price